



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Sur une Forme d'Hypochondrie Aberrante due à la Perte de la Conscience du Corps*, par G. DEMY et P. CAMUS. Rev. Neurol., May 15, 1905.

Recently the peculiar symptom of the loss of the feeling of reality and allied states has received a great deal of attention in psychiatry. Janet, in his last publication, has given us extensive clinical records and fine psychological analyses of these strange mental states, and August Hoch (Psychological Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 7, July 15, 1905) has reviewed all the recent literature on the question. The symptom occurs in various psychoses and psychasthenic states. Demy and Camus record a case which is in many respects remarkable, and in addition they give a critical review of the various theories which have been propounded to explain the condition. A woman, aged 47, suffered from periodic confused episodes following intense emotional states and in which these peculiar feelings of unreality arose. She would describe her feeling as follows: "I do not feel myself, I do not feel my limbs, I do not feel my head, I do not feel my hair. I have to continually touch myself to know who I am. It seems to me that my entire body is changed, sometimes it is as if I no longer existed. When I touch an object I have the sensation that it is not I who feels it." There was constant motor restlessness, she continually touched various parts of her body. She never complained of heat or cold. If the mouth was closed she could not locate her tongue. She claimed to have lost the senses of taste and smell, noises and the sounds of the human voice seemed different to her. "The world appears changed to me. Persons and things are like phantoms, as if they were not real. I am unable to imagine the figure of my parents or the interior of my house." The physical examination, excepting some vaso-motor disturbances, was negative, and there were no hysterical stigmata.

The external senses act only in an accessory and secondary manner in the conception of a personality. Wernicke and Storch have shown that all sensory perception is composed of two elements, the specific or sensorial element and the organic or myopsychic element. This latter is made up of the sensations of muscular activity, and their memorial images are intimately united to the images of organic sensations of internal or visceral origin. The totality contributes what is called the cenesthesia, the sense of our bodily existence, of our physical personality, the vague feeling we have of our being, independently of the existence of our senses. Foerster has given to the loss of this feeling the name of the afunction of the somatopsyché, or loss of consciousness of the body. Janet calls it the "délire cénesthésique," or obsession de cécité et de mort, or, what is still better, sentiment de dépersonnalisation. According to Janet, this feeling of reality is a function of the "mental level," which disappears when the psychological tension diminishes. In those patients who experience this sense of unreality, there exists a lowering or enfeeblement of the psychological tension. The authors prefer the psycho-physiological theory of Storch and Foerster, to the purely psychological conception of Janet.

*Einseitige Grosshirnatrophie mit gekreuzter Kleinhirnatrophie bei einem Fall von progressiver Paralyse mit Herderscheinungen*, von TH. BUDER. Allg. Zeit. f. Psychiatrie, 1903, Bd. 60, H. 4.

In the course of general paralysis, presenting the classic symptoms, there followed a right hemiplegia after a series of apoplectiform attacks. The duration of the disease was 25 months. The autopsy showed an enormous atrophy of the left hemisphere (154 grammes less than the right) and also an atrophy of the right hemisphere of the cerebellum. Microscopically there were cell alterations in the central cortex and left frontal region, disappearance of the tangential fibres